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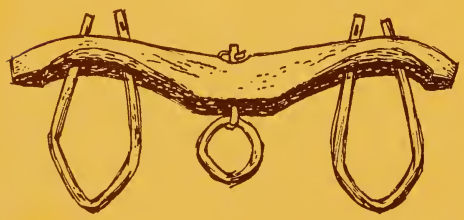

MEMORIAL

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Trails and Shrines of Abraham Lincoln

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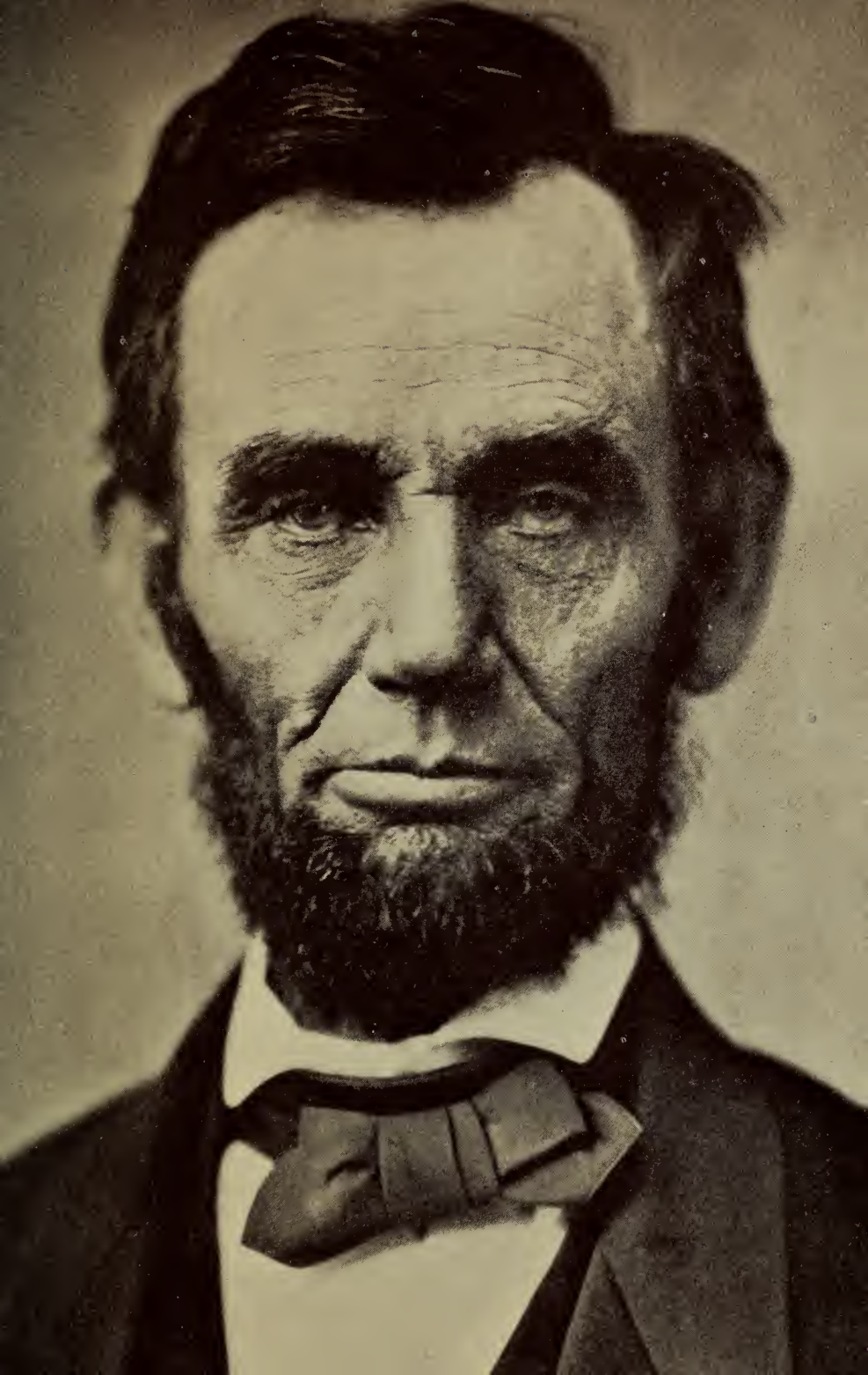

FOREWORD

The building of national highways for motor cars has vastly increased the interest in places of historical importance, hitherto inaccessible to tourists.

The Lincoln National Memorial Highway now offers an itinerary of a trip of the greatest of all historical importance—from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln to his tomb—a trip of approximately six hundred miles, easily driven in four days and through some of the grandest scenery in the country.

The above time allows for stop-over visits in a leisurely manner at the principal points of historical interest.

This Brochure is presented as a guide and for information for the visitors to the Shrines of the

SAVIOR OF OUR COUNTRY.

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TRAILS AND SHRINES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

KENTUCKY TRAILS

The Lincoln National Memorial Highway starts at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, after their marriage at Beechland, moved and established a home and where their first child, a daughter named Sarah, was born.

Elizabethtown is one of the oldest towns in the state, being founded in 1797, and many traditions exist here of its early and wartime history. In the court house square is the beautiful memorial to Sarah Bush Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, erected by the Elizabethtown Women's Club.

The Lincolns lived here but two years, moving to a new home on Nolin Creek about two and one-half miles south of Hodgenville. Here, on the most sacred spot in Kentucky soil, February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born. The Lincolns lived in this house a little more than two years and were near many of the close relatives of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

25 May 54 H SEARCY

From the H. W. Fay Collection

THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Located on Nolin Creek near Hodgenville, Ky.

The beautiful granite structure which now encloses the sacred shrine—the cabin—was presented to the United States Government by the organized effort of the Lincoln Farm Association, who raised $385,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the now named Lincoln National Park.

In Hodgenville, the chief object of interest is the heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln which stands in the court house square. It is the work of A. A. Weinman, a pupil of St. Gaudens, and took twenty-two months for completion. The park surrounding the square was improved and the popular subscription list was headed by Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln.

The site of old Hodgen's mill—now occupied by another mill—is visible from the bridge over Nolin Creek on the road leading to Elizabethtown.

In 1811, the Lincolns moved to Knob Creek, about six miles from the Nolin Creek home, where they lived until their departure for Indiana. It was here young Abraham grew to early boyhood and attended his first school, and he and his sister Sarah learned the three "R's". Here also, tradition says, Abraham was saved from drowning by a young friend.

INDIANA MIGRATION

In the fall of 1816, Thomas Lincoln decided to move to Indiana, and, packing their belongings, began the long trek to their future home. Leaving the Kentucky home, they proceeded through the then comparative wilderness by easy stages, over all sorts of roads, and probably suffering many privations, to a point near Hawsville on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. Crossing by ferry, they landed at Thompson's Ferry near what is now Cannelton, Indiana, a short distance from the then trading post of Troy. From the ferry, they proceeded by way of Tell City and Troy, to a point two miles east of Gentryville where Thomas, with Abraham's help, built the Indiana cabin.

The scenery along this route—and especially the valley of the Ohio at Cannelton, Tell City and Troy—is a panorama of nature's grandeur. From Troy over gently rolling hills to Gentryville, and then to the site of this Lincoln home, the ride will cause one to reflect and imagine the weariness of a barefoot boy, plodding over the trail or assisting with camp chores at each stop of the heavy wagon. Progress has left the natural scenery practically unscathed.

On the home site, the State of Indiana has created Nancy Hanks State Park and a beautiful monument erected by the Studebaker family, marks the tomb of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham's mother. Her passing was the greatest sorrow of Abraham Lincoln's life. In later years, he stated, "All I am, and all I hope to be, I owe to my sainted mother."

About a year following the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Thomas returned to Elizabethtown and married Sarah Bush Johnson,

From the H. W. Fay Collection

LINCOLN'S INDIANA HOME
Originally Located Two Miles East of Gentryville, Indiana.

Courtesy Herbert Georg

THE NANCY HANKS TOMB, LINCOLN CITY, IND.

a widow with three children. He brought her back to the Indiana home to take charge of the household.

At Gentryville is the site of the old store where Abraham worked; also, at old Jonesboro, the site of the old William Jones Store where young Lincoln was frequently employed. It was from here, in company with young Gentry, a son of the storekeeper, Abe, as they now called him, took a stock of merchandise to Rockport on the Ohio and loaded a flatboat, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. It took three months to make the trip. On this journey, Abe learned more of the evils of slavery. The impression it made on him was demonstrated in later years.

It was in the same year Abraham suffered his second great sorrow—the death of his sister, Sarah.

Young Lincoln had become "knowledge hungry" by this time. He borrowed every book he could and being impressed by the oratory of a rising young attorney of Boonville, John A. Brackenridge, obtained the loan of some law books. This was his first contact with legal works of any kind.

In 1830, when Abraham was twenty-one years old, the father decided to move again,—this time to Illinois. Loading the heavy wagons with their possessions—and with yokes of oxen as their motive power—they started on the long trail again. Abe, now being a husky fellow over six feet in height, drove one of the teams.

They proceeded from Gentryville by way of Silvia (Polk Patch) Petersburg, and Munroe City to Vincennes, Indiana.

LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

Crossing by ferry, from Vincennes, the Lincoln family landed on the Illinois shore and headed north. Here, the going was not so good in many places, as frequent rains and the low places in the trail caused slow progress. About five to seven miles a day was the average speed where now modern motor cars cover the same distance in five minutes. By way of Palestine (where Abe saw his first show) to Hutsonville, Russelville and on through Paradise, Charleston and Mattoon, Lincoln's family toiled their laborious way to a point in Macon County on the Sangamon River about ten miles west of Decatur.

Here the first Illinois home was built by the Lincolns and Abe sought odd jobs at farming—studying all the while, every book he could borrow.

From here, Abe made a deal with a Mr. Offutt of New Salem, Illinois, to make another trip to New Orleans by flatboat; when he returned, he decided to strike out for himself and located in New Salem, Illinois.

Thomas Lincoln later moved to a new home near Lerna, Ill., and later to his final home near Farmington, about eight miles south of Charleston. Here he lived until his death in 1850. Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried in Shiloh Cemetery, a short dis-

Courtesy of H. W. Fay

THE FIRST ILLINOIS HOME OF THE LINCOLNS
(Dennis and John Hanks)

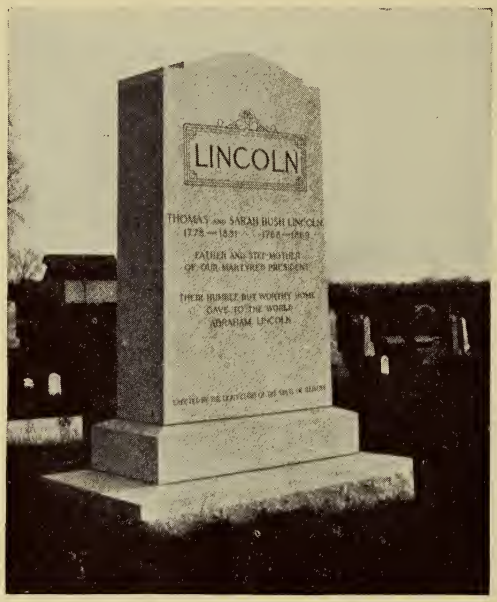
Original Owned by Mrs. Elinore Gridley

THE COLE COUNTY ILLINOIS HOME

tance from the old home, and a beautiful stone erected by the Lions Clubs marks their Grave.

Lincoln conducted a store in New Salem for a while, with a man named Berry, but it was a failure and left him badly in debt.

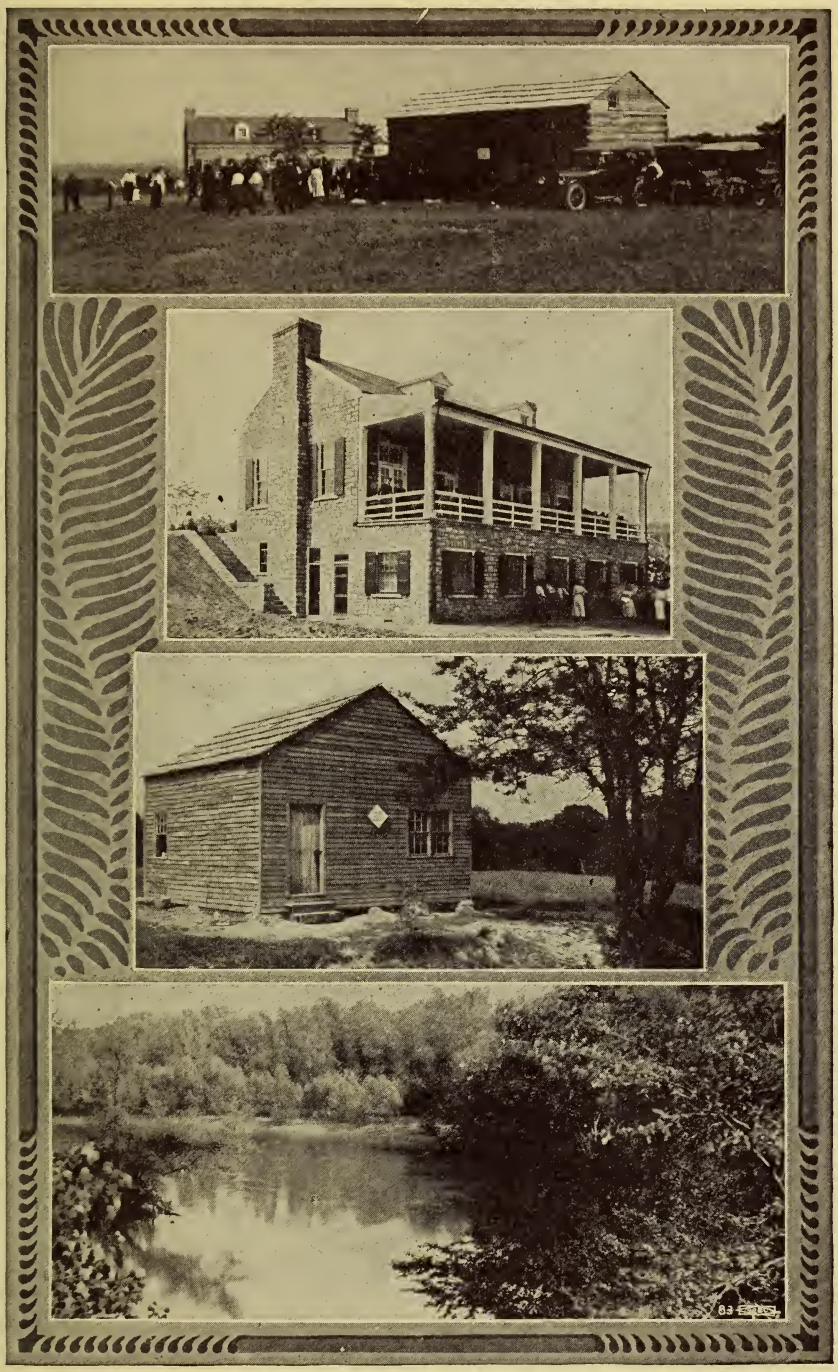
He was appointed surveyor and afterwards postmaster. He served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War and was elected a captain by his company. Returning, he entered politics and in 1832 was nominated to the legislature, but defeated in election. In 1834, after a brief and hectic campaign, he was again nominated and this time elected to the legislature, and in the following term was re-nominated and re-elected.



TOMB OF THOMAS AND SARAH BUSH LINCOLN

One of the greatest influences over Abraham Lincoln's life was the sudden death of his first sweetheart, Ann Rutledge. This sorrow seemed a turning point in his life, and it is said he never ceased to grieve for her.

The visitor to New Salem will find a most curious and impressive historical exhibit, the reconstructed village as it stood in the time of Lincoln. Each of the cabins has been reconstructed and furnished in an exact replica of the furnishings of that early period. Some of these consist of old heirlooms handed down to the families of the original settlers of Menard County and have been preserved all these years. The State of Illinois has made this a state park and improved the drives and approaches, made beautiful recreation grounds and parking facilities, and is building a new hard road that will save several miles of travel from the Springfield shrines to the village.



VIEWS AT NEW SALEM STATE PARK

In 1837, Abraham Lincoln moved to Springfield, the city which was to be the site of his greatest progress politically. Here, on November 4, 1840, in the old Edwards Home where the Centennial building now stands, he married Mary Todd who came to Springfield from Lexington, Kentucky. To this union four children were born: Robert Todd Lincoln, Aug. 1st, 1843; Edward Baker Lincoln, Mar. 10th, 1846; William Wallace, Dec. 21st, 1850; and Thomas, April 4th, 1853.

The only home Lincoln ever owned, the residence at 8th and Jackson in Springfield, Ill., is kept practically the same as when the Lincolns occupied it, although much of the original furnishings were disposed of when the Lincolns moved to Washington.

Lincoln's life in Springfield was very active. With a rapidly increasing legal business and his activity in politics his time was fully occupied.

In 1846 he was nominated to Congress and elected. In May, 1860, the State Republican Convention convened in Decatur and it was here his name was first presented as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. On June 17th, 1860, the Republican National Convention assembled at the "Wigwam", in Chicago, and it was here on the third ballot he was nominated for the presidency and later he was elected. He was destined to face some of the greatest problems that ever confronted mortal man. How he solved them is what makes his name a household word in every civilized country on earth.

Feb. 11th, 1861, Lincoln and his family proceeded to Washington, D. C., to make their future home, leaving the many friends of a lifetime with a parting address that will go down through the ages in history as the full and grateful expression of a great and thankful heart.

Hardly had he taken his seat of office when the great Civil War between the states opened, April 14th, 1861. A long, terrible struggle followed which tried the very fibre of his soul and a look into the eyes of his portrait, taken during this period, will convince one of the suffering he endured.

On June 8th, 1864, at the Union National Convention at Baltimore, Md., Lincoln was again nominated for the presidency with scarcely a dissenting vote and later elected to serve a second term. On April 9th, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, ending the great struggle between the North and South.

Less than a week later, just as Lincoln had started untangling the knotted problems of reconstruction, he was suddenly stricken down by the hand of an assassin and died on the morning of April 15th, 1865. The funeral was held at the White House Wednesday, April 19th, and the remains were returned to Springfield, Ill., and now rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery in that city. To the beautiful monument that has been erected to honor his name hundreds of thousands of people, from all parts of the world, come annually to pay homage to a great and a noble man—Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN AS A CAPTAIN IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR (1832)

This Statue is located in Dixon, Illinois

THE LINCOLN HOME

The only Home he ever owned—now a Shrine located at Eighth and Jackson Streets Springfield, Illinois.

LINCOLN, HIS WIFE AND THREE SONS

His Second Son Died in Infancy.

Friends:

No one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed, here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried.

To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. Today I leave you: I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington.

Unless the great God, who assisted him, shall be with me and aid me, I must fail. But if the Omniscient Mind and the same Almighty Arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask, that with equal sincerity and faith, you will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words I must leave you—for how long I know not.

Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell.

—Farewell Address at Springfield, Illinois, February 11, 1861.

LINCOLN'S TOMB

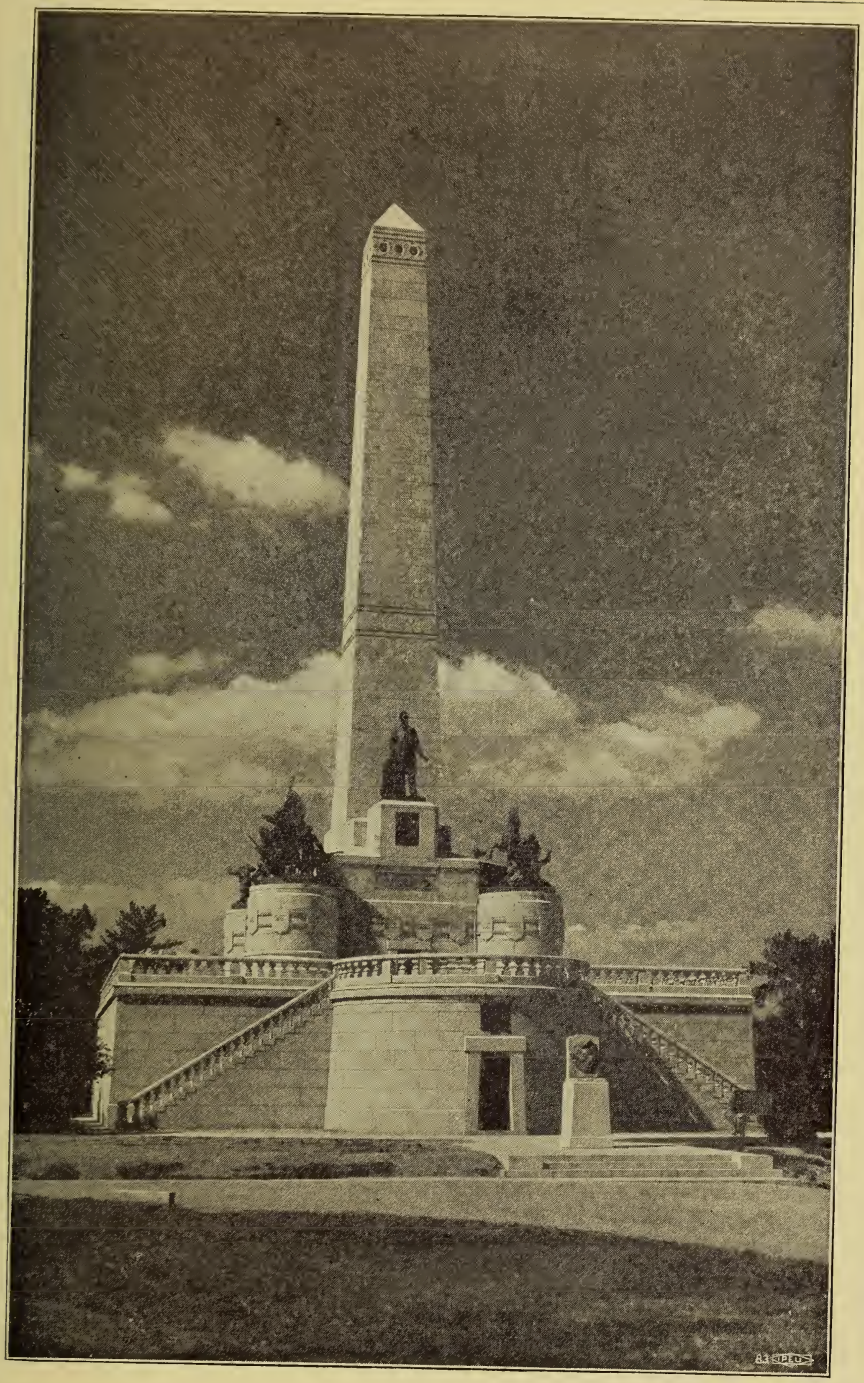
On the opposite page is shown Lincoln's Tomb, located in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. This tomb was rebuilt in 1931 and is the visiting place of the world. Rulers of nations, distinguished statesmen, Presidents of the United States and humble men and women in all walks of life pay sincere homage to Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, here at his tomb.

At the bottom of this page is shown the Cenotaph, which is so called because it is a stone resembling a sarcophagus, but Lincoln's body is neither in it nor under it. The body of Lincoln is six feet from the inside of the north wall and ten feet below the floor, with the head to the West. The flags in the Cenotaph are the flags of the states where the direct line of the generations of Lincolns have lived.

There are nine four-foot bronze statuettes within the tomb, as follows:

"Lincoln," by Daniel Chester French.
"Lincoln the Ranger," by Fred M. Torrey.
"Lincoln," Black Hawk War," by Leonard Crunelle.
"Lincoln On Circuit," by Torrey.
"Lincoln Park," by Augustus St. Gaudens.
"Lincoln, Debater," by Leonard Crunelle.
"Lincoln Birthplace," by A. A. Weinman.
"Lincoln, the Lawyer," by Lorado Taft.
"Lincoln," at Lincoln, Neb., by Chester French.

In addition, there are bronze tablets of various addresses of Lincoln, two of which are given at length in this book.



The Route Abraham Lincoln Traveled

CHAMPAIGN
URBANA
DANVILLE
FT. WAYNE
MONTICELLO
BEMENT
INDIANAPOLIS
TERRE HAUTE
MATTOON
NO. 4
LINCOLN DOUGLAS
DEBATE
ARLESTON
WABASH
RIVER
INDIANA
ROBINSON
RENCEVILLE
VINCENNES
LINCOLN HOME IN
INDIANA
GENTRYVILLE
CANNELTON
MOVING TO
ILLINOIS 1830
BOONVILLE
TROY
LOUISVILLE
LEXINGTON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BORN 1809
OHIO RIVER
ELIZABETHTOWN
KENTUCKY
HODGENVILLE

POINTS OF INTEREST TO VISITORS OF THE SHRINES OF LINCOLN

TELL CITY, INDIANA

Founded in 1858 by Swiss emigrants, is one of the most picturesque towns on the trail. Lying in the valley of the Ohio with the surrounding hills, it offers a glance of scenic beauty seldom equalled. Furniture manufacturing and woodworking are the chief industries.

CANNELTON, INDIANA

It was at a point near here that the Lincolns first landed on Indiana soil, having ferried the Ohio from a point near Hawsville. Many historical traditions exist here and it is the logical resting place of the visitors to the shrines after the journey from Elizabethtown, Ky. Excellent hotel service and real hospitality await you here.

VINCENNES, INDIANA

Here the travelers of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway will find the greatest historical treat in store for them. Here are located the old DuBois, the Allen and Ellis homes where Lincoln visited. Also the first territorial Land Bank of the great Northwest Territory (now the Oakley Store) the home of William Henry Harrison, the great new memorial to George Rogers Clark, the Old Cathedral, and the beautiful new ornamental structure, The Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which crosses the Wabash river near where the Lincoln family crossed on their journey to Illinois.

The Vincennes Chamber of Commerce has prepared a guide to these shrines for the guests of their city.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

The site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, Sept. 18, 1858, held at the old fair grounds just west of the city. The old court house where Lincoln practiced law. The Dennis Hanks home and the home of Tom Palmer, one of Lincoln's greatest supporters. It was here Lincoln made his last visit to his Step-mother before proceeding to Washington and to the presidency.

Charleston is also the home of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, whose beautiful buildings and grounds will be appreciated by the visitors to the shrines of Lincoln.

MATTOON, ILLINOIS

In the heart of the "Lincoln country", and midway between Vincennes and Springfield, on the Lincoln Memorial Highway.

Here Lincoln stayed at the old Pennsylvania House previous to his debate with Douglas at Charleston Sept. 18th, 1858. Many traditions of the Lincolns, Hanks and Linder families exist here. A manufacturing and farming community and one of Illinois progressive communities.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

It was near here the Lincolns founded their first home in Illinois, and young Abraham spent several years of his life. A modern, progressive city, strong in diversified manufacturing, and the center of a very fertile farming section.

It was at the site of what is now the back of the Millikin bank building that stood the old "Wigwam" where Abraham Lincoln was first mentioned for president by the "Railsplitters," an organization led by Dennis Hanks.

Beautiful drives abound in Decatur to many points of interest. Lake Decatur, Millikin University, Decatur and Macon County Hospital, the National Bank of Decatur, the Art Institute and many beautiful homes will be viewed in a tour of the city.

MILLIKIN NAT'L. BANK BUILDING.

At site of the Old Wigwam, where Lincoln was first named for President.

MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY, DECATUR, ILLINOIS

On the Lincoln National Memorial Highway

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The city Abraham Lincoln was instrumental in making the capital of the State of Illinois. It is here the visitor will find the greatest shrine of Lincoln, his tomb, located in beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery. Also his home, and many places in the central part of the city, marked by bronze tablets, offer interesting points to visit. Here also one must visit the State Capitol, the Centennial building, the Supreme Court building, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, wonderful for its architectural beauty, the old state capitol, now the Sangamon County court house. New Lake Springfield will offer many opportunities for recreation and a view of panoramic beauty seldom equalled. St. John's Hospital, one of the finest training hospitals in the middle west, the St. Johns Sanatarium and Sacred Heart Academy on the site of the old Du Bois Home where Lincoln visited are spots to which many Springfield sightseers flock. Springfield is very proud of its beautiful parks, excellent schools and fine homes.

PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARKED WITH BRONZE TABLETS

The National Lincoln Monument and Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, North of City—Open for visitors, 9 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Other hours by appointment. H. W. Fay, Custodian.

The Lincoln Homestead, Eighth and Jackson—Open to the public. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Only home Lincoln ever owned. Virginia Brown, Custodian.

Site of Joshua Fry Speed's General Store, 107 S. Fifth St. (Myers Building)—Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed, on first coming to Springfield in 1837.

Site of Stuart & Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841), 109 N. Fifth St. (Picadilly Store).

Site of Lincoln & Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865), 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of the Home of Ninian W. Edwards, Northwest Corner Centennial Memorial Building—Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams St. (Jewel Tea Co.)—Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 E. Adams St. (Allen Co.)—In a room on the third floor of this building, now occupied by Murray Hanes, Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address.

Site of the First Presbyterian Church, 302 East Washington St.—Lincoln rented a pew here, and with his family attended services, 1842-1861.

Site of Illinois State Journal 116-118 N. Sixth St. (A. W. Siking Co. Bldg.) Here in the upper south room, now occupied by the Roma Cafe, Lincoln received the news of his nomination for President May 18th, 1860.

Sangamon County Court House, Office, Master in Chancery—This room in the old State Capitol Building was in 1860 a part of the Governor's Office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception.

Sangamon County Court House, Circuit Court Room—This room in the old State Capitol Building was Representatives Hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" Speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3-4, 1865.

Wabash Freight House, Tenth and Monroe Sts.—This in 1861 was the passenger station of the Great Western Railroad. Here, on the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln delivered his farewell address from the rear platform of his car.

BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS

A city of 6500 people located on the Illinois river, part of the new deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf. Noted for its attraction to sportsmen for fishing and duck hunting. Here one will see the old court house where Lincoln successfully defended the famous Armstrong case, one of the outstanding trials of his legal career.

PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS

The town that absorbed the life of the village of New Salem. Petersburg nestles on the wooded valley of the Sangamon, and as one enters it across the beautiful bridge over the river a real thrill is experienced at the thought that Lincoln surveyed it. Main hard surfaced roads lead from here to New Salem, the site of Lincoln's early manhood. The county seat of Menard county, many traditions of the early life of Lincoln abide here.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

One of the largest manufacturing centers in the mid west, Peoria offers many attractions to the visitor. Beautiful drives abound and the scenic bluff drive is one of the most delightful. It is the home of the greatest tractor plant in the world and the largest distilling plant in the world, the center of the washing machine industry of the United States and the center of the Great Lakes to the Gulf inland waterways.

Points of civic pride are the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, one of Illinois finest colleges, St. Mary's Cathedral and modern office buildings of advanced architecture. Beautiful homes abound and on West Bluff will be found homes and estates that will equal any in any city in the country.

PEKIN, ILLINOIS

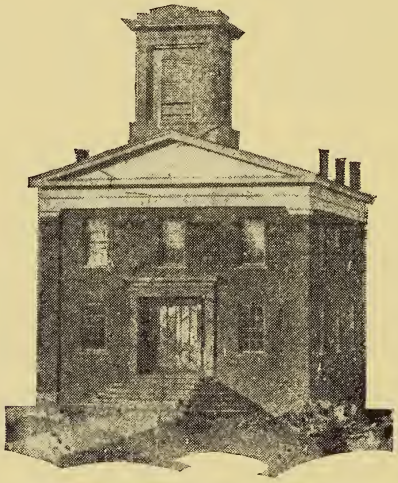
Here Lincoln had many cases at law and many traditions exist of experiences in his life here. In the county court house here will be found one of the most unique historical collections in the state. A library of photographs of the old settlers of the city and county is maintained and the walls are literally lined with hundreds of them. It is time well spent to visit this and visualize the care and patience it took to gather together such a priceless collection.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

A great store of Lincoln lore abounds in the city named for him before he became president. It was here in the old court house, since lost to the city, that many cases of law in which he participated as an attorney were tried.

Lincoln is a city of industry and excellent financial institutions, lovely homes and the center of a hard road system from which one can travel to any point in the state, on through routes.

MT. PULASKI, ILLINOIS



Courtesy Times-News, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The home of one of the oldest of the Lincoln shrines. Here still stands the old court house just as it stood in his time with but a trifle alteration. It is one of the few of the old court houses in which Lincoln practiced that remains in existence and is remarkably preserved.

CLINTON, ILLINOIS

In the heart of one of Illinois greatest farming communities Clinton possesses one of the great statues of Lincoln, The President, (standing) by Van Den Bergen, which was presented to the city by a few of its citizens who were ardent admirers of this great man. It was here he made one of his most outstanding speeches during his campaign for the presidency.

BEMENT, ILLINOIS

The home of the old Bement House where Lincoln and Douglas made final preparations for their debate and where the furnishings have been kept intact just as they were on that memorable day. The house is owned by Mrs. Lilly M. Sprague, who keeps it in a remarkable state of preservation.

MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

One of the most interesting of the smaller cities on the circuit. A city of fine homes, a beautiful banking institution whose murals are a treat to the lovers of art, and the novel reputation of having in its suburbs one of the largest Duck Farms in the world. Just three quarters of a mile south of here Lincoln and Douglas met to arrange their debate. The spot is marked by a large pyramid on which a bronze plaque marks the date. A visit to the Dr. Caldwell Syrup of Pepsin Building is an attraction. Guides are furnished.

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

In these cities Lincoln rode the circuit and in Urbana will be found the celebrated statue by Lorado Taft. Numerous Placques mark the shrines. The home of the University of Illinois whose buildings and beautiful campus and stadium are well worth a visit.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

One of the cities visited most by Lincoln on his circuit riding. Here on the corner of East and Front Streets (Kroger Store) was the site of one of his greatest addresses, "The Famous Lost Speech". Bloomington is one of Illinois most progressive cities and many beautiful buildings and homes greet the visitor. Many of Lincoln's most trusted friends lived here and many of the incidents of his life here are recorded and held dear by the descendants of these friends.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

On the 8th Judicial Circuit where Lincoln established a law office with his friend, Lamon, on the site of what is now The First National Bank, he established his living headquarters at the old MacCormack House which site is now occupied by the Greer-Lincoln Hotel. Danville has many spots of civic beauty to offer the visitors, such as beautiful homes, drives, Lake Danville and many points of historical interest.

ALTON, ILLINOIS

Located on the broad Mississippi, Alton is one of the beauty spots of western Illinois. A city of vast manufacturing interests, good schools and churches, it is the center of all river traffic between St. Louis and Chicago. It was here the debate between Lincoln and Douglas, Oct. 15th, 1858, was held, and the bronze plaque commemorating same is located in the public square.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

The home of MacMurray College, Illinois College for Women, Illinois State Teachers College and other State Institutions. One of Illinois most outstanding towns from the point of being beautifully located and the number of beautiful homes it contains.

ENTRANCE
MAC MURRAY
COLLEGE,
Jacksonville, Illinois

TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS

On the route to Vandalia Lincoln frequently stopped here. The seat of great mining and industrial interests, Taylorville also is a city of nice homes and clean, up-to-date business houses.

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

The home of Illinois second State House. One of the famous shrines of Lincoln and the one in which he had his first experience in a legislative body. This old building is quite well preserved and is visited by thousands of people annually. Vandalia has one of the finest Libraries of any town in the state of its size and is specializing on "Lincoln" as one of the outstanding attractions to its reading rooms.

MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

A thriving city at the junction of the Lincoln Memorial Highway and the Old National Highway, (Ill. No. 40).

Here tradition states Lincoln made two speeches, one on the south side of the square at the location now occupied by the J. W. Woods store and the other at the northeast corner in an old frame structure now occupied by the Grabenheimer store.

ROBINSON, ILLINOIS

The county seat of Crawford County and the location of one of the state's largest refineries of oil, Robinson was the location of the largest oil field in the state and one of the pioneer oil fields of the country. It has excellent financial institutions, good schools and numerous beautiful homes. One of the finest hotels in central Illinois offers accommodations to the visitors.

THE WOODY SANGAMON

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Great poets hymn the Danube
So beautifully blue,
The Hackensack and Hudson,
The Nile and Neckar too;
They tune their harps to Afton
That flows so gently on,
But never a lilt of lute or lyre
To the woody Sangamon.
The Sangamon, the Sangamon, the woody Sangamon,
The bull-frog jumps o'er the mirrored moon
In the woody Sangamon.
On its banks the youthful Lincoln
Sat and spat upon his bait,
His soul between bites brooding,
Unaware—who knows?—that Fate
A dread commission bearing
Had trailed him up and down
With, hid beneath her sombre robe,
A martyr's thorny crown.
The Sangamon, the Sangamon, the woody Sangamon,
The Sisters Weird spun Lincoln's thread
By the woody Sangamon.

OLD MILL ON THE SANGAMON NEAR PETERSBURG.

BRONZE STATUES OF LINCOLN

The Titles, Their Sculptors and Location

The Railsplitter—Charles J. Mulligan—Chicago, Ill.
The Lawyer—Franz Zelezny—Omaha, Neb.
The Congressman—Max Bachman—Minneapolis, Minn.
The President-Elect—Andrew O'Connor—Springfield, Ill.
The Circuit Rider—Lorado Taft—Urbana, Ill.
The Debater—Leonard Crunelle—Freeport, Ill.
The Candidate—George Gray Barnard—Cincinnati, O.
The Statesman—James Earl Fraser—Jersey City, N. J.
The Emancipator—George E. Bissell—Edinburg, Scotland.
The Emancipator—Larkin Goldsmith Mead—Springfield, Ill.
The Emancipator—Thomas Ball—Boston, Mass.
The Emancipator—Randolph Rogers—Philadelphia, Pa.
The Emancipator—Henry Kirke Brown—Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Emancipator—Alfonso Pelzer—Lincoln, N. J.
The Orator, Gettysburg—Daniel Chester French—Lincoln Neb.
The Orator, Gettysburg—Leonard W. Volk—Rochester, N. Y.
The Orator, Gettysburg—Charles J. Mulligan—Pana, Ill.
The Orator, Gettysburg—Max Kalish—Cleveland, O.
The Orator, Gettysburg—J. Otto Schweizer—Gettysburg, Pa.
The Orator, Second Inaugural—George E. Ganiere—Webster City, Ia.
The Orator, Second Inaugural—Henry Kirke Brown—Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Orator, Second Inaugural—W. Granville Hastings—Bunker Hill, Ill.
The President (Seated)—Gutzon Borglund—Newark, N. J.
The President (Seated)—Adolph A. Weinman—Hodgenville, Ky.
The President (Seated)—Charles Keck—Wabash, Ind.
The President (Seated)—Robert Merrill Gage—Topeka, Kan.
The President (Seated)—Augustus St. Gaudens—Chicago, Ill.
The President (Seated)—Haig Patigian—San Francisco, Cal.
The President (Seated)—Charles H. Niehaus—Muskegon, Mich.
The President (Standing)—George F. Waters—Portland, Ore.
The President (Standing)—George E. Ganiere—Burlington, Wis.
The President (Standing)—J. Otto Schweizer—Philadelphia, Pa.
The President (Standing)—Adolph A. Weinman—Frankfort, Ky.
The President (Standing)—Francis Edwin Elwell—East Orange, N. J.
The President (Standing)—Alonzo Victor Lewis—Tacoma, Wash.
The President (Standing)—Stephen A. Rebeck—Alliance, O.
The President (Standing)—Van Den Bergen—Clinton, Ill.
The President (Standing)—Augustus St. Gaudens—London, England.
The President (Standing)—Augustus St. Gaudens—Chicago, Ill.

The Captain—Leonard Crunelle—Dixon, Ill.
Lincoln the Boy—Paul Manship—Ft. Wayne, Ind.
The President (Seated)—Daniel Chester French—Washington, D. C.

BRONZE TABLETS ERECTED TO EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

Vincennes, Ind.
Old Allen Home.
Old Ellis Home.

Charleston, Ind.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Sept. 18, 1858

Paris, Ill.
Speech in 1856.

Bloomington, Ill.
Famous Lost Speech—1856.

Ottawa, Ill.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Aug. 21, 1858.

Freeport, Ill.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Oct. 27, 1858.

Galesburg, Ill.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Oct. 7, 1858.

Quincy, Ill.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Oct. 13th, 1858.

Alton, Ill.
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Oct. 15, 1858.

Greenville, Ill.
Speech—1858.

Vandalia, Ill.
Old State Capitol.
Speech—1856.

Indianapolis, Ind.
Old Bates House, now the Claypool Hotel. Campaign Speech—1860.

Farmington, Ky.
Visited Joshua Speed—1841.

Shelbyville, Ill.
Speech—1856.

Carlinville, Ill.
Speech—1856.

Jonesboro
Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Sept. 15, 1858.

Danville, Ill.
Maintained Office, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.
Nomination for President—1860.

Beardstown, Ill.
Old Court House.
Scene of Armstrong Trial.

Bement, Ill.
Bement House owned by Mrs. Sprague. Lincoln and Douglas met met here.

Monticello, Ill.
Three-quarters of a mile south. Lincoln met Douglas on this spot.

Mattoon, Ill.
Old Pennsylvania House.

Springfield, Ill.
See Page 20.

Decatur, Ill.
Old Wigwam.
First mentioned for President.

Booneville, Ind.
Visited here. Obtained first law books.

LINCOLN'S OWN BIOGRAPHY

On pages 28, 29 and 30 following appears a fac-simile of Lincoln's handwriting, his own simply worded story of his life. This homely story contains his philosophy of life expressed in his quaint unegotistical manner which governed his entire life.

I was born Feb. 12. 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families — second families, perhaps I should say — My mother, who died in my ~~ninth~~ tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois — My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where, a year or two later, he was killed by indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest — His ancestors, who were quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania — An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite, than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like —

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, litterally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year — We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union — It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods — There I grew up. There were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond "Readin, writin, and Cipherin" ~~reading, writing, and Arithmetic~~ to the Rule of Three — If a straggler, supposed to understand latin, happened to sojourn in

the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizzard— There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much— Still somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all— I have not been to school since— The little advance I now have upon this plane of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity—

I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two— At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois Macon County— Then I got to New Salem (at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store— Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers— a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since— I went the campaign, was elated, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832), and was beaten— the only time I have been beaten by the people— The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature— I was not a candidate afterwards. During this Legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it— In 1846 I was once elected to the lower House of Congress— Was not a candidate for re-election— From 1849 to 1854, both

inclosure, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral ticket, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought ~~desirable~~ desirable, it may be given, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, on average, one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and gray eyes. No other marks or bands recollected.

Hon J. W. Fell.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

Washington, D.C. March 20. 1872

We the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing statement is in the hand writing of Abraham Lincoln.

David Davis
Lyman Trumbull
Charles Sumner

THE OLD STATE HOUSE IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, WHERE LINCOLN MADE HIS FAMOUS SPEECH, "A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF."

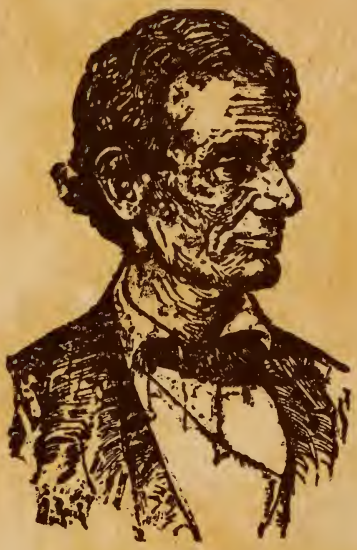
LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. This world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

November 19, 1863.

"Now he belongs to the Ages"



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